Late and Interesting managements

Five Weeks' Stay of a Herald Correspondent at Prospect.

THE DIVERS.

Their Modus Operandi Beneath the Ocean.

The Manner of Discovering and Bringing to the Surface.

428 BODIES RECOVERED.

118 Passengers as yet Unaccounted For.

Many Corpses Drifted Out to Sea.

BLASTING THE WRECK.

Underwriters Intent on Securing the Cargo.

Ghouls and Land Sharks Around the Wrecked Steamer.

Lobsters Devouring the Body of a Young Lady.

"THE HILL OF DEATH."

Horrible and Ghastly Spectacles at the Scene of Interment.

Sad and Disappointed Friends Leave the Sickening Scenes.

The Public Verdict on the Great Catastrophe.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20, 1873. Some seven weeks have now elapsed since the illrocks off Prospect and went to the bottom. The terrible shock and the universal sorrow which folved when it was known that some five or six hundred lives were lost has been somewhat softened by the lapse of time, but still the world will perly look upon and remember the disaster s one of the saddest ever known. Notwithstandng the interval since the eventful morning of the ist of April the scene of the wreck is still a point of mournful interest. Almost every day, up to the ent time, there have been daily spectacles hich would cause the stoutest heart to melt. Even the harrowing scenes which accompanied and so closely followed the sinking of the steamer have been more than equalled since the wreckers and divers commenced operations. Probably never before in the history of the world has there been

SUCCESSION OF HORRIBLE INCIDENTS the citizens of the little fishing town of Pros Within a month over four hundred corpses have been laid upon the shore, and rudely buried in and around the town. It is a literal fact that the cemeteries contain more dead than the town dees living, and yet, as bodies are being brought up from day to day, the number is still increasing. Of the 546 souls which went down in the Atlantic 428 have been recovered, and nearly all of them have been consigned to the rough and rude graves along the shore where they met their sad fate. Whether or not the remains of the balance of the victims will be recovered it is impossible to say. Undoubtedly that some have been washed to sea. It is claimed that if proper efforts had been shown on the part of the White Star Line Company to stimulate or encourage the divers te gather up the corpses immediately after the wreck many of those now missing might have been recovered. It is a fact which has been often stated. and never centradicted, that the steamship company has acted shabbily, to say the least, all the way through. To save the cargo, or whatever they could of the remnants of the sunken vessel, has been their chief sim. An indignation meeting on the part of several relatives and friends of the victims of the calamity was necessary to arouse the effort towards the recovery of bodies, and even this tardy exhibition of humanity was ordered from New York after the proceedings of the indignation meeting had been read in the HERALD. Twenty dollars a piece was offered for the remains of the steerage and fifty for the cabin passengers. Before this offer the divers of Hallfax had been unable to bring up anything but valuable cargo, upon which they received a salvage of 40 per cent. The day following the offer they brought up forty the number has variedfrom half a dozen to a dozen One hundred and two have been recovered altereward. All of them were steerage passengers— poor emigrants who came to this side to find a home of plenty, but when almost within sight of the land of promise, of which they had so many happy anticipations, they were hurriedly, almost nsciously, launched into eternity.

DIVING AND GRAPPLING POR THE DEAD. For about two weeks the Halifax divers have deveted themselves exclusively to the recevery of the bodies, while the submarine workers of the New York Wrecking Company have confined themselves wholly to the recovery of the cargo. The Halifax gang consists of about half a dozen, and the Lieutenant General is a clever and quick-spoken Britisher named Sheridan. chief of the submarine squadron from New York is Captain Fred Merryman, and it has been under his supervision that the Herald correspondent has several times explored that portion of the sunken vessel beneath the water's

HOW THE DIVING IS DONE. The perils of a diver are fewer than is generally believed. With ordinary caution while down and with good tenders above an accident of a serious nature is almost impossible. The most unpleasant but even this is not noticed after a few subterranean journeys. The dress is ponderous and heavy, but this is necessary for the double purpose of sheading water and aiding the diver to keep below the surface. First of all two or three pairs of heavy en stockings are put on, then as many pairs woolen stockings are put on, then as means a rub-of heavy pants, and over these there comes a rub-her suit which is water tight, and en-

velopes the body from the soles of the feet to the breast. Then over all this is placed a canvas suit, which also comes from the bottom of the feet to the neck. The hands, neck and face are now the only portions of the body not absolutely shielded from water, and to cover these is next in order. The head a now covered with a large copper helmet, and reights, perhaps, eighty or ninety pounds, and thiss fastened with screws to a copper shoulder plate which weighs between forty and fifty pounds. The feet are then encased with heavy shoes, with soles of solid lead, each weighing not less than twenty-be to thirty pounds. In addition to all this lead sinkers of twenty pounds or more are lastened around each leg, and then lead plates weighing about twenty-lies pounds are lasted over the back and across the breast. A metal band, tightened with screws, covers the wrists, and prevents the entrance of water. Finally, the life line is tied around the waist, the air loss attached to the helmet, and then the glass face piece is screwed on and

tightened with screws, covers the wrists, and prevents the entrance of water. Fushly, the hie line is tied around the waist, the air hose atmohed to the neimet, and then the glass face piece is screwed on and

THE ADVENTUROUS DIVER DESCENDS.

A small pump, operated by a couple of stalwart men, supplies the air, a couple of stall warren watch the hose and life line and obey signals from the submarine worker below. Signals for more or less air are given by a certain number of pulls on the aose, and signals to let out or pull up are given by pulls on the life line. In fact the system of telegraphing by the line is so perfect that almost any question can be asked and answered. The actual weight of the diver, with his suir and lead sinkers, supposing the man to weigh 160, is not far from seven hundred pounds; but with all this burden, when once beneath the water's surface, he can move around and work with about as much ease and accility as if he was on terra firma and ciothed in the ordinary garb of humanity.

THE LATEST BODIES ESCOVERED, as already stated, nave been those of the poor steerage passengers, and a majority of them were women and children. The condition in which they were found was most horrible. Those rescued from the vessel were in many instances so learfully mutilated and bruised by coming in centact with the dritting and surging cargo that it would have been impessible for their most intimate friends to identify them. To speak of them as ghastly, repuisive and lideous conveys but a leeble idea of the sickening spectacies presented. Although hundreds had been picked up before, and harrowing and painful scenes had been for weeks abounding in the vicinity, yet with almost every corpse recovered there was something fresh and original in the horrors presented which it is impossible to forget. Although used to such scenes, even the divers could not witness them without dropping an involuntary tear of pity. Some died with outstretched arms, as if grasping for a foating timber or a helping hand to rescue th

BOTH EYES WERE LITERALLY RATEN FROM THEIR SOCKETS,
and a huge lobster, still leeding upon and clinging to her neck, was only removed with great difficulty. It is the theory of the fishermen that lobsters and crabs are the only species of fish that will feast upon a dead body, and the lobster dealers maintain the opposite theory. When the fact was known that a lobster had been actually found devouring a corpse one of the principal lobster dealers at Prospect approached the Herald reporter and requested that he would not publish the circumstance, remarking, with evident concern, that it would have a tendency to ruin his business. The young woman who was thus being so slowly and strait. business. The young woman who was thus being so slowly and surely devoured had about £16 sewed up in a body belt and strapped around her person, and her jewelry ornaments consisted of a pair of heavy gold enryings, a pear if finger ring, a small gold watch and heavy neck chain. Although smail gold watch and heavy neck chain. Although a steerage passenger she was evidently a lady of more than ordinary refinement. It is well, perhaps, for her iriends, in a far off land, who parted from her while she was beautiful in life, that they were not permitted to gaze upon the ghastly and repulsive corpse as it was laid away with the hundreds of others which this terrible disaster has furnished.

furnished.

The other day, while some of the voluntary wreckers—those who prowl around the sunken vessel for plunder—were fishing with their hooks for whatever they might find of value, one of their number fastened upon what appeared from the feeling to be a bale of dry goods. He tugged and pulled away for a minute or two and then called another stalwart fisherman to help him. The united strength of the two succeeded in bringing up fragments of a silk dress and lady's underclothing. That they had got hold of a body was certain, and with the stimulation of a twenty or fity dollar reward they renewed their efforts with great vigor. After considerable groping the nooks were again made fast, and with difficulty pulled to the surface, but all they brought up was a lady's shoe and stocking, and

which had been actually tern from the rest of the body. Furtner efforts to recover the body were made, and shaily a diver went down, but he could see nothing of it. Probably the poor victim was held fast by the cargo of the wreck, and the final efforts of the grappiers so loosened the body that the action of the sea and heavy undertow soon alterware was also been and the remains were with the sea and heavy undertow soon alterware was also been soon of the manner of the country of the sea and heavy undertow soon alterware was also been soon of the chances are that the country of the sea and heavy undertow soon alterware was also been soon of the chances are that is the sea of the sea and the sea of the sea of the chances are that is the sea of the se

The whole quadruple party was lost—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Merritt, The bodies of Mr. Merritt and his sister Mary were picked up at the time of the wreck, but the remains of Mrs. Merritt and Miss Annie Sorymser (her sister) have not yet bees and probably never will be, found. A portion of their baggage has been recovered and was taken to New York by Mr. Scrymser some days since.

Percy Dickinson, who was here in search of the remains of Miss Brody, was standing on the half sunken wreck when her trunk was brought up out of the stateroom. The sight of it affected him most visibly. The diver who found it returned immediately, hoping and confidently expecting to find her remains. His absence of fifteen or twenty minutes was as so many years to Mr. Dickinson. Finally the signal to pull up was given and the submarine explorer slowly came to the surface. The excitement of Mr. Dickinson was now mest painful to witness. The horrible spectacles he had witnessed for so many days or mutilated corpses almost created a hope that the body of his dear irrend had not been found, and as the diver's line was pulled up he turned hyoluntarily from the scene which he longed for, but dreaded to gaze upon. The painful suspense was but momentary, however, for the diver soon announced that there were no bodies in any of the staterooms which he had entered. Later in the day the same diver brought up a peculiar napkin ring, which the steward of the Atlantib recognized as the one used by Mr. John Price, one of the lost, and a friend of Mr. Dickinson's. This, as well as a tronk of Mr. Price's, was turned over to Mr. Dickinson. The latter contained a large number of costly presents which Mr. Price had purchased in Europe for friends in New York. Among the other articles of baggage which the sivers brought out of the staterooms were one trunk and three valies belonging to Mr. Fisher, of Vermont.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE LOST STERR-Company to the states. They had generally emigrated to a land which they had fondly behaved abounded in

the Now York wrecking Company and wit be forwarded to the orphan in New Jersey. Among the
very lew relatives and friends of the steerage victims who are here awating iddings of the bodies of
their lost kindred is
ONE YOUNG HAN FROM BOSTON.

He is in search of the "emains of his mother and
sister, and as he has gazed upon the wrecking
operations day after day he has wept bitterly as
the chances lessened of ever beholding, even in
death, the leatures of those whom he loved.
Another man, an eiderty person, named Clark, is
still now lingering ground the wreck, waiting
patiently and anxiously or the divers to bring up
the body of his wife, who was one of the steerage
passengers of the ill-lated ship. The poor fellow
seems overwhelinged, almost insane with grief.
Over a hundred and flity coilins have been opened
for his inspection; but still he has failed to find the
remains of his loved companion among the bodies
which have been recovered. His destitute circumstances having been made known some of the
philanthropists of Hallax made up agenerous
purse in his behalf.

"THE HILL OF DEATH."

It is an appropriate name—"The Hill of Death"—
which the rude lishermen have given to the locality
where the greater portion of the victims of this
terrible caismity have been buried. Never, probabily, in the history of the world, has a cemetery
received so many interments in such a space of
time. Even during the American War, when the
opposing armies slaughtered each other by tens of
thousands, there never was a time when so many
dead were recovered and buried together. It is a
startling fact, and one which has been before
stated, that the dead lying beneath the sod in the
dismal town of Prospect number more than the
living inhabitants. The manner of burial,
the long trenches, the hasty obsequies and
all the terrible and heart-rending incidents
have been described time and again, and
it is only sufficient to say that the
same menuralic cremonies have been enacted almost daily ever since the ill-lated ship went down.
The b

bodies are crowded into a single box, and in some cases even three, and in order to economize in the matter of space they are often placed in the trenches two and three deep. The weather thus far has been of such a frigid nature that there have been no unpleasant results from the shabby and shameful manner in which the bodies have been interred, but with the advent of Summer it is almost sickening to even anticipate what the consequences will be. To walk once over this terrible mountain of the dead creates a feeling which will never be forgotten. Hage rocks, like ghosts of the victims, foom up everywhere, and the breakers of the sea dashing against them seem to chant a requiem to the souls of the departed. Here there are no intricately carved canopies, no lofty monuments or costly tombs, but right at the very feet of the shabby graves and the rude comins are the nodest tablets which record the painful sufferings and heroic deaths of hundreds of brave men, confitting women and innocent children. The pale sun sends down a pensive afterglow upon them, and the wild ocean continues, and will ever continue, its ceaseless music over the city of the dead.

continue, its ceaseless music over the city of the dead.

Number of bodies recovered and missing.

Up to this time the total number of bodies recovered of the 546 lost is 428, which leaves 118 now missing. As near as can be ascertained about a dozen of those missing are cabin passengers and the rest are steering. Of the latter probably many more will be recovered, but, as before stated, it is very doubtful if any of the corpses of the missing cabin passengers will ever be found.

BLOWING UP OF THE WRECK.

So far as the White Star line is concerned, what was once the fine steamer Atlantic is now virtually abandoned. In fact, the vessel herself is given up by every one as a total wreck and complete loss. What is let of ner is at the mercy of the waves and the New York Coast Wrecking Company, and the latter, under the direction of Captain William Merritt and his corps of divers, is making an energetic, and, thus far, very successful, effort towards the recovery of the most valuable portion of the cargo. The Wrecking Company, it should be understood, is the direct representative of the underwriters and insurance companies, and all their operations are confined exclusively to the recovery of the goods which were on board the ill-fated steamer. Besides a large steamer—the Lackwamna—Captain Merritt has here a couple of schooners, a steam hoisting apparatus and all the paraphernalia used in the hazardous and uncertain business of wrecking. The weather for the past two weeks has been exceedingly unfavorable, the heavy sea not permitting of more than one or two days' work a week. For a couple of days the divers did what they could by groping around in the dark, and finally it was determined to blow up the ship and thus secure light, allow the debris to foat away and in other ways facilitate operations.

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THE BLASTING

was done under the direction of Captain Fred. Merryman, of New York, and was very successful in every particular. First, the iron sides of the submerged steamer were blown away, and then the bulkheads and partitions, after which the work of getting out the cargo was commenced and carries forward very rapidly. On the occasions of the blasting there was a feet of thieves and plunderers in the vicinity which would almost frighten an ordinary navy. At the end of each explosion they would swarm around the wreck in their small beats and dories like so many crows or vultures upon a heap of carrion. In some instances they got away with valuable cases of goods, but generally they were thwarted by the vigniance of the Dominson Custom House officials. Every fisherman for miles around seemed to have been attracted to share in the grand gaia day of blasting and plunder. Every conceivable kind of craft was brought into requisition, and one greedy and ventursome rascal even converted one of the rude coffins which he found on shore into a sort of skiff, and in this rowed around, grabbing whatever he could from the wreck. The cargo, as fast as recovered, is placed upon a schooner, and, when a full load is obtained, it is forwarded to New York, there to be disposed of under such circumstances and in such manner as may be hereafter determined upon. The goods recovered intact will probably be turned sver to the parties to whom they were originally consigned, and those recovered in a damaged condition will undoubtedly be sold at auction for the benefit of the underwriters. But

THE STORY OF THE WRECK
will never be half told. Volumes have been written about the terrible disaster, and many mere may be produced in the future, and still the world will never be half told. Volumes have been written about the terrible disaster, and many mere may be produced in the future, and still the world will nev

world, is a matter of their consequence now to the unfortunate victims or their afflicted iriends. The Captain of the floating charnel house has been tried before a legal commission and the mild punishment of a two-years' suspension from service has been inflicted, and this is all the satisfaction that the community will ever have. If the suspended officer was innocent of negligence or incompetency every one will agree that his temporary removal is unjust; but if he was really responsible for the disaster, there are few who will not claim that the sentence is disgraceful to an enlightened community. In adjudging Captain Williams guilty and the infliction of such a trifling sentence for sacrificing the lives of over five hundred passengers and perilling the lives of as many more, the insignificance with which the British laws and tribunals regard the safety of humanity is most lamentably demonstrated. Here, in Halifax, probably, as well as everywhere else, the belief is general that both the commander and the company should have been held responsible for this great calamity, and that no suspension of certificate can ever atone for the carelessness which culminated in the loss of the Atlantic and over five hundred souls.

in the loss of the Atlantic and over five hundred souls.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, SINCE THE CALAMITY, has remained in Halifax and the vicinity of the steamer, which was wrecked while in his command. His conduct has been such as to show that he appreciates his own position and sympathizes deeply as a man can with those who were plunged into affliction by the sad event for which he is set down as wholly or partly responsible if he was negligent or incompetent it cannot be said of him that he is not a brave and feeling man. Although a cripple, and only able to hobble around slowly, with the sid of a cane, he did much more to save life on the night of the wreck than he has ever been credited for, and he was among the very last to leave the sinking vessel. Since the disaster, too, he has manifested a sorrow, contrition and maniness which the bereaved friends here in search of the bodies of their dear ones have frequently admired and remarked upon. The story of the terrible night he cannot aliude to without feelings of emotion, and the grief which bears down upon him at times seems to almost drive him out or reason. He has watened with mournful interest the various operations of the divers around the wreck, and more than once has been noticed passing the hali-sunken vessel with his eyes filled with tears.

"How this ever could have happened is more than I can tell," he remarked to the Herallo reporter the other day, when the almost nude body of a poor German woman was hooked up.

"Why," said he, "I have carried over a million passengers across the Atlantic, and never lost a soul nor had an accident until now."

WHEN THE YESSEL STRUCK.

It will be remembered that when the vessel struck

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WHEN THE VESSEL STRUCK.

It will be remembered that when the vessel struck the rock the Captain was in the chart room, and Second Officer Metcair was on deck. Extra watches were also on duty, and yet nothing was seen to denote danger or an approach to the rocky coast until too late to avoid it. The second officer was lost, and it is well to let the mantie of charity fall, even if it was through his dereliction of duty or absence of vigilance that the disaster came about. Captain williams is retieen upon the matter of the dead officer's responsibility, and says that he preiers rather to have the whole blame rest upon his own shoulders than to reflect in the slightest degree upon one who cannot speak for himself. Another officer who was among the saved, in talking about the suspension of the Captain, remarked to me that if Mr. Metcaif was living it would have been him instead of Captain Williams who would have been the victim of the late investigation. The real explanation of the disaster, so far as I can learn from frequent conversations with the surviving officers, never came out at the investigation. They nearly all admit that there were no "lookouts"—no watchers for dangers—that all who were on duty at the time were fatthless and negligent, and that the lirst they knew of approaching danger was when it was almest, if not quite, upon them. Even Captain Williams himself says that as he was leaving the chart room he thought something was wrong, and when he got out upon deck he was of the opinion that he had run into another vessel. All stories, however, as well as all opinions and all theories, fail to remove a certain responsibility from the Commander, and it is possible that the wors feature of his negligence may consist in having placed too much confidence in the vigilance of his officers. The suspended Captain will leave for New York in a few days, and sail thence to Liverpool

ART MATTERS.

Antiquariantsm at Clinton Hall.

The author of "Pelham" begins that high-flown and affected but brilliant novel with the remark that Lady Frances, the hero's mother, was woman of taste and particularly fond of diamonds and old China. We hope that she had an opportunity of gratifying her taste—particularly that part of it which lay in the ceramic line—and that the auctioneer to whom she gave her custom was at least as fond of Delft and Dresden as the Leavitts are. But it is not your woman of fashion alone wno is addicted to pottering and pottery. Dr. Dryasdust himself might roam with relief Clinton Hall, and one might almost be justified in expecting to light upon Old Mortality in quest of crumbling tombstones. Among so heterogeneons a midiange of pre-Adamite mirrors and immemorial bronzes, hoary cubinets and venerable sideboards, majolica dishes weil stricken in years and bellarmine bead jugs that have reached the turning point in life, it is difficult to realize that so prosaic a thing as a sale of all these decrept dainties is to come off next Tuesday and Wednesday nights. It is far easier to imagine that they are collected simply and solely for the behoof of the public, out of pure largeness of heart on the part of the Leavitts, and a disposition to give Mrs. Partington her fill of "bigotry" and "virtue." Igraffito ware, that Josiah Wedgwood himself might take off his hat to, graces right and left, and the repousse metal work is as fine as a conversation from Miss Austen, and as brilliant as a metaphor by Alexander Smith. The display is not as gorgeous and expensive as the loan collection at the Douglas mansion, but it is quite as varied and almost as unique. The enthusiasm with which the Delift ware is inspected looks as though a fashion of the last century were to be revived and all our first houses to overflow with these curious outcomes of Dutch genius. A spinnet, which Hawthorne might have written about, rests demurely in one corner. It was once in the family of Bishop Berkley, of Providence, R. I., and, being centennial in age, ought to find a Philadelphia purchaser forthwith. Among electrotype reproductions of objects in the Kensington Museum and the Louvre are symbolical and medalinoned plates, arabesque plateaux designed by Gunkel and in imitation of Berlot, Arabian buckets, Italian shields, Persian candiesticks, Roman cupps French tazzas, English goblets, Japanese cloisonne and Dutch bones. Every age and nationality writhes itself into this exposition. You may sit in a Chippindale chair on a Meerish rug, ceneath Turkish tapestry and at a Chandos table; you may write irom a celadon Wedgwood inkstand, keep your clothes in a Queen Ann cupbeard and time yourself by a Saardam clock. You may rock your baby to sleep in a burgions ous a melange of pre-Adamite mirrors and imme-morial bronzes, hoary cubinets and venerable side-

The Di Cesnola Collection.

The Di Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities, together with the loan collection of pictures, pot-tery, carving and antique books, was thrown open yesterday to the members and trustees of the open yesterday to the members and trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and to the press. Many delighted visitors were attracted. Upon more than one occasion we have so thoroughly treated of the Di Cesnola portion of this display that further comment for the present must be delayed. The loan collection is varied, gergeous and deeply interesting. The public will be admitted, we believe, on Monday.

The Third Congressional District Examination of Candidates.

The examination of pupils for a cadet from the

eral Stewart L. Woodford, was commenced jestereral Stewart L. Woodford, was commenced yesterday, in the rooms of the Brooklyn Board of Education, before C. J. Whitlock, President of the Board, David H. Cochrane, LL. D., President of the Polytechnic, and General Silas Casey, of the regular army. The boys were examined in the common branches of education—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. There were twenty-four boys presented themselves for examination. The examination will be continued to-day, and the result will be announced by the examining committee on Monday or Tuesday.

THE HERALD AND ITS ENTERPRISE.

(From the Hanover (N. H.) April (Dartmouth

All those who are interested in the fate of the HERALD correspondent (and they include every friend of the press) have fresh cause for indignation in every development of the cowardly, inexpli-cable policy of Spain. The removal of O'Kelly from Manzanilio to Santiago de Cuba was opposed to the ssed wishes of himself and his friends, but the more unaccountable. What is the object? Is the case too intricate for trial in Cuba? No specific charge has yet been preferred. If it is thought to escape the notice of England and America thus, it is not so easily done; the former has the rights of a subject to defend; the latter, the cause of free journalism. Perhaps he will be made to play the informer against the Cuban insurgents, or submit to some inquisitorial torture.

(New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, May 22.] THE GREAT JOURNALISTIC PEATS.

The one topic of conversation in newspaper cirthe New York papers, contained the news Saturday morning of the loss of Captain Hall's Arctic expethe details in their later editions, but these were furnished them by the HERALD. Such feats as these are what give the latter paper its reputation for enterprise. No matter what or where anything turns up on the face of the globe, the HERALD at the very moment. One might think that the paper employed a million, more or less, of "Our done:-There is not a vessel leaving New York which is not supplied with the HERALD. There is representative of any character living upon the e of the globe who is not supplied, free of cost, with Herald files. The managers see to it tha every person in official station who can be of any se to them at any time is furnished their paper and given to understand that they will be paid most handsomely for any intelligence they may contribute any time to its columns. What is the result? The HERALD has an "agent" in almost every government official.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"POLITICAL WOMEN" is the taking and seasonble title of a forthcoming book, in two volumes, by Sutherland Menzies, the author of "Royal Favorites."

MRS. SOMERVILLE'S posthumous work will be Personal Recollections from Early Life to Old

name of his late father-in-law and is now J. O. Phillips, will in a few weeks put to press the first upon which he has been many years engaged. It will be printed in folio to range with the poet's works, and will probably run into several volumes. EUGENE O'CURRY'S posthumous "Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History" will be shortly

given to the public. THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION SYSTEM IS being utilized by the landlords of Continental hotels, who nsist upon candidates for waiters passing competitive examinations in the English language.

results are highly curious. Mr. WILLIAM ARTHUR has in press, under the singular title of "The Modern Jove," a review of

WALTER BAGEHOT Will bring out his description of the money market of London, under the title of

MR. J. C. Hotten proposes to produce shortly a new edition of Charles Knight's "London," with additional information up to the present date.

THE COPYWRIGHT of Keble's "Christian Year." which, published originally in 1826, for years brought the author a royalty of more than £800 (\$4,000) per annum, has just expired, and numerous rival editions are already in the market at re-

MR. SIDNEY LAMAN BLANCHARD, barrister-atlaw, is about to start for Bombay, to edit the

According to the Epoca more than twelve thouand letters from place-hunters have been lately received in the department of the Spanish Minister of Finance. We call these chaps office-seekers in

Mr. J. DE LEIFDE, an admirable and graphic chronicler of Dutch achievements, has published The Great Dutch Admirals," in which the lives of Van Tromp, De Witt, Heemskerk, De Ruyter, &c., are well told. MR. ADAM BLACK, the veteran publisher of Edin-

burgh, whose "Guides" to Scotland, England, Ireland and Wales are the best in existence, has withdrawn from business at the ripe age of ninety, leaving three sons to carry on the publishing Save the London Publishers! Circular ..

Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings and the other American humorists owe much to Mr. Hotten (the London publisher), for he it was who first introduced them to our English public and gave them European reputations.

Now it strikes us that Mr. Hotten owes much more to Mark Twain and the rest of the "American humorists" than they can possibly owe to him, for he has printed their best things without their leave and pocketed all the money made thereby, besides slashing and altering their productions whenever it suited his sovereign pleasure, and attributing to some of them things that they never

THE LATE MR. GEORGE CATLIN had a favorite hobby, which was not Indian, although derived from the Aborigines. His idea was that breathing through the open mouth, in sleep or otherwise, is highly injurious, and even destructive, to the vital powers. His little book in support of this theory has had great vogue, and the fifth edition of it as just announced in London, entitled, "Shut Your Meuth and Save Your Life," by George Catlin.

THE difficulties (consequent on the death of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lord Dalling) which retarded the been overcome through the energies of Mr. Bent-ley; and the third volume, bringing this life down to 1857, will appear next September. Lord Dalling's "Sketches of Peel, Melbourne and Lafayette' will also appear at the same time.

MUSICAL AND DRAWATIO NOTES.

M. Arsène Houssaye's new play, "Mile. Trente-Ambigu. Mile. Trente-six Vertus is the nom de guerre of a courtesan who passes her life in makng fools of men, and in making men make fools of themselves, who makes her Duval believe that a pure and gentle girl to whom he was bethrothed was in the habit of passing her nights at the Cafe A very old playgoer, Baron de Chamerolles,

bought, so long ago as 1827, a life ticket for the Gymnase Theatre (then called Theatre de Madame). at the price, which now, after nearly half a century's enjoyment, must seem moderate, at £40. He was sent away on the first night of Dumas' "Femme de Claude," there being no vacant stalls, sued the management and failed to recover damages.

One of Byron's pieces was recently produced at Liverpool, the waits being unusually long. After the second act the "wait" was almost unendurable, but presently a harsh, grating sound was painfully audible from behind—the sound of a saw truggling through wood. "What is that noise?" impatiently asked a gentleman of the author. Well, I can't say," answered Mr. Byron mournfully, "but I suppose they're cutting out the third

SMOKING AT THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

If smoking is offensive to your "Lady" correspondent, who patronizes Thomas' concerts two or three times a week, she had better not go there so often. The garden adjoining the hall affords ex cellent accommodations for those to whom "the thick clouds of smoke" are disagreeable. To prohibit smoking would be to take away the principal pleasure for which these excellent entertainments were designed.

MAY 23, 1872.

JAPAN.

The American Diplomatic Mission and Present Position of Minister De Long.

A Missive from Washington with Reasons for His Removal-The Case of the Ship Maria Lux and Governmental Relations to Peru-Native Christians Set Free from Prison-The Industrial Exhibition at Kioto

YOKOHAMA, April 22, 1873. The news arrived out here by last steamer that Mr. De Long, the present Minister of the United States, was to be removed, or, rather, that he was requested to resign, by April 23-that is to-mor partment conveying the request Mr. De Long was told that he was removed, not because the govern-Japan, but the "political exigencies" quired that he should make way for another. Mr. De Long is by no means an idea of a diplomat, but he has made a good Minis ter to this country. He has been watchful and energetic in looking after American interests, i at the same time has rendered great service to the vice and counsel in their attempts at assimilation to other civilized nations. He has done considerable toward cementing and increase friendly feelings already existing among the toward America, and has, it is said, proved the best Minister America has had in Japan since the days of Townsend Harris. Why, then, has he been removed? or, why are "political exi-gencies" allowed to interfere with a man who is competent for his post?

WRAT THE JAPS SAY.

The news of this intended removal has created a feeling of uneasiness not only among the American residents but also among the Japanese. It was rumored among the latter that the cause of Mr. De Long's removal was that he had induced the His Majesty with a copy of the Bible. Mr. De Long asked permission for Mr. Hepburn to do this, and Department at Washington thought fit to disap Department at Washington thought fit to disap-prove of this rather innocent action of the Minis-ter, Mr. Fish believing that such action would be distasteful to the Mikado. How far Mr. Fish's sur-mise was correct may be adduced from the follow-ing letter which was sent by Soyeshima, the Ja-panese Prime Minister of State, to Mr. Mori, at Washington, with orders to lay the same before the United States government:—

Washington, with orders to tay the same before the United States government:—

Siz.—I have received your last despatch informing me that Mr. De Long's action in regard to the presentation of a Bible to His Majesty the Mikado by Dr. Hepburn has been disapproved at Washington, and I am told that, by Mr. Fish's advice, Mr. De Long will forward his resignation by the next California steamer. I have laid times facts before His Majesty, who apprehends that such an officer as Mr. De Long, who has gained great experience by a long residence in our country. Is wanted by the present pelicy to advance our relations with formation Powers, and that the residence of such that the residence of the such an officer in our country will bind the friendship existing the conficer in our country will bind the friendship existing will promote the interests of both nations. His Majesty has, therefore, directed me to say that he indulges the carneat hope that upon reconsideration of this matter Mr. De Long's resignation may not be accepted, and this officer may be allowed to remain at his post permanently it possible. You are directed to read this despatch to His Excellency the Secretary of State, and may leave with him a copy in case he desires it. Your, &c.,

To Mr. Mori Annioni, Charge d'Affaires of Japan at Washington.

ACTION OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS.
Besides this letter the American merchants or Yokohama, representing nearly every dollar of American capital that is invested in Japan, have

Yokohama, representing nearly every dollar of American capital that is invested ir Japan, have sent a telegraphic letter to the President of the United States, in which they state that "Mr. De Long has cared for and advanced the interests of our country and civilization in Japan with great saxacity and ability; and we would respectfully ask that his recail might be postponed until after the new treaties, now shortly to be discussed, have been concluded, as we consider that the faithfulness and patriotism which Mr. De Long has displayed, and the knowledge of Japan and the Japanese he has acquired, will be most advantageous to such interests in negotiation of the new treaty." Waether these letters of request will receive any consideration at Washington is doubtful; the probabilities are that "political exigencies" will overrule them.

THE RELATIONS TO PERU.

Captain Garcia, of the Peruvian Legation, has submitted his case of the Ship Maria Luz to the Japanese government. It is rather a lengthy document and rehearses all that has already been put before the readers of the HRRALD in this correspondence relative to that case. It points out the peculiar circumstances under which the vessel came into this port, shows where the Japanese government undoubtedly infringed upon international law, and demands a very moderate compensation for the detention of the vessel and the interference with her voyage. At the same time Captain Garcia is very emphatic in asserting that Peru is exceedingly anxious to maintain friendly relations with Japan, and if the Japanese will only meet him and his views in a conciliatory spirit he entertains no doubt that a settlement of

this vexed question can be arrived at to the mutual satisfaction of both the Peruvian and Japanese governments.

PRESENTS TO THE CROWN.

As an earnest of this Captain Garcia has presented, on behalf of the President of Peru, to His Majesty the Mikado about fifty cases of presents. Among them are several unique works of art in gold and silver, a collection of ancient and modern Peruvian coins, some curious antiquities, some maps, charts and books descriptive of Peru and specimens of many natural products of the country.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS RELEASED.

A letter from a French missionary, dated Nagasaki, 31st March, states that the native Christians who have been imprisoned in the Province of Owari have been released, and that there are grounds for belief that all the other native Christians that were deported from their homes in 1868 and 1870 on account of their faith have also been restored to liberty. The writer expresses his acknowledgments, on behalf of the Catholic mission, to the foreign representatives, through whose zeal and devotion, he thinks, this happy result has been achieved.

A BRITISH DIPLOMAT'S RETURN.

SIT HARTY PARKS, the British Minister to this Empire, with his iamily, arrived here on the 27th ult, after an absence of nearly two years. He has already resumed the duties of his office, and I very much fear that if Mr. De Long is recalled Sir Harry's and British influence will again be disproportionately in the ascendant.

ART AND INDUSTRY.

The Klote exhibition was opened on the 12th of last month. Except that greater facilities have been given to foreign visitors and exhibitors, and that the traveiling accommodations have been greatly improved, the account given last year in the columns of the Herald will amply suffice for this.

the columns of the Herald will amply suffice for this.

BARTHQUAKE.

A very severe earthquake occurred in this region on the night of the 15th, at about midnight. The snock lasted nearly forty seconds, and the direction seemed to be north and south. The peculiarity of this shock was that there was a positive and apparent pause of several seconds between the original shock and the subsequent vibrations. A few houses in Jeddo were thrown down, but I have heard of no other casualties resulting therefrom.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The Japanese are commencing to start banks on the foreign plan. Three have been started in Yokohama and Jeddo during the last three weeks. What capital they have as basis it is impossible to ascertain, but it is rather a safe prediction that these banks will come to grief unless the conduct of them differs materially from that which prevails in the Treasury Department of this Empire.

KELLY PRIZE DEBATE

The Kelly prize debate between the literary so-cieties of the College of the City of New York was held at Steinway Hall last night. The hall was crowded with an intelligent audience, who listened attentively to the arguments pro and con. Genecrowded with an intelligent audience, who listened attentively to the arguments pro and con. General A. S. Webb prosided, and the platform was occupied by many gentlemen of prominence connected with the college. The band played the overture to "La Gazza Ladra" and "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer" before the debate began. Mr. Benno Lewinson, on the part of the Clionian Society, then commenced the argument, claiming that "inxury was the source of national decadence." Mr. William S. Church, on the part of the Phrenocosmian Society, argued that luxury was not the source of national decadence. Mr. William S. Church, on the part of the Phrenocosmian Society, argued that luxury was not the source of national decadence. He endeavored to show that luxury developed the arts and industries of a nation. Mr. Solomon Kohn maintained that the deciline and fall of the Roman Empire was owing to the depraying induence of luxury; but Mr. Henry Leipziger maintained that luxury was a source of national prosperity. Was the decadence of Spain owing to luxury, he asked, and how could it be asserted that Ireland's decadence was caused by too much luxury? Mr. Kohn, in his second argument, claimed again that luxury destroyed all energy, and wound up by saying that America had produced such men as Franklin, Morse and Fulton had nothing to do with the question whether luxury was the source of national decadence. The band played the "Artista' Life," and the argument was then continued until the speakers had, exhausted the subject, The judges—Judge William E. Curtis, Henry J. Scudder and Abram S. Hewttt—will send their decision to the President of the college, who will award the prize at the annual commencement.